

controlling its legislation, placing its dependants and s

practical support to the inquiry of Fiske and Dwight. It cannot change the fact that the spontaneous sentiment of the masses in New Jersey is against the extension of Slavery over the vast area of the North. Good men of all sects openly express their abhorrence of the fraud and bad faith of the measure, and the alarm in view of its consequences. There is no question on this point and if there be any truth or soundness in the principle that a representative is elected to set forth the views of his constituents, then Senators themselves in voting for the Nebraska inquiry, and Senator Wright, in dodging the responsibility of voting either for or against it, have been guilty of gross wrong to the State they profess to represent. And the people of that State ought to put their brand upon these men in a way which shall be a warning to all future traitors.

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Senators of the State have so signally failed to do so, there were no reasons in sound morals and warm-hearted, living humanity, there are reasons in the condition of their constituents which ought to weigh with them on this question. We now refer to the fact that the same rigorous system which makes a poor man in Virginia or South Carolina "worse off than a free negro"—to use an elegant Southernism—if applied to their constituents would act most disastrously on

very large part of them—probably a majority of them—Commodore Stockton, Senators Thomson and Wright, and a few small favored ones could own slaves and stock plantations with "human cattle," and thus become the equals of Butler, Toombs and Stephens; but the masses of the voters in New Jersey are hard-working men. Take, for instance, the district to which Morris and Sussex Counties belong, and now represented by the

Hon. George Vail. These two Counties are principally inhabited by men of means so limited as to make idleness labor necessary. The mines and mills are worked by large numbers who barely make a comfortable subsistence, and, when aided by temperate and economical habits, are able to lay by a portion of their wages. The great mass are poor, and always will be so poor, so that they must work for a living. Some of the farmers

are rich, but the majority of this class have only comfortable homesteads and live independently, but always by their own labor. The great majority in this district have no means which will permit them to be gentlemen of leisure. A few are independent in their circumstances; the masses, if in South Carolina, would fall under the guillotine of Mr. Taber's political logic. It is even so with all the State.

And now what consistency can there be in the representatives of such a population, whose prosperity depends upon the honorableness of free labor, abetting the scheme to fasten on Nebraska and Kansas the religious sentiments of the State are not concealed system which if applied to their own constituents, would make a majority of them as badly off as the non-slaveholding whites of South Carolina or Georgia? Where is the honesty of the representatives of such a people?

It is a tradition that William Wright, now Senator from New Jersey, when an industrious and enterprising saddler could crack a whip more skillfully than any waggoner.

ner, and that, in his early expeditions to the South, when his wealth was quite limited, he was accustomed to advertise his wares in market towns and on court weeks, by *cracking tunes* on his own whips, in such manner as to set wagoners and ostlers in ecstasies, and secure large sales of his merchandise. The fact was to his credit; but it is a melancholy instance of progressive degradation that William Wright, a Se-

from New Jersey, should connive at a scheme which is to convert whip-cracking as an advertisement of wares into whip-cracking as a bloody reality on the steaming plains of the Missouri, Platte and Yellow Stone. We trust that the Representatives of New Jersey will not follow the example of her Senators, but will remember their constituents, and truly read their sentiments as hard working men, with neither means nor disposition to buy plantations and wares.

At the end of the announcement of a lecture to be delivered in Rome, N. Y., by Henry Ward Beecher, the Committee of Managers insert the following reasonable request:

"P. S.—Will persons in the habit of using tobacco abstain from its use while there? as the ladies who furnished the church have justly an unwillingness to its being used."

The trait in our people which most disgusts well-bred strangers, and is equally repulsive to well-bred Americans, is this tobacco chewing and spitting. Apart from the fact that the use of tobacco diminishes the volume of flesh and the outline of physical beauty—lessens the weight and hardness of the very bones of the human economy—it is one of the grossest habits

that can be practiced. None of the brute creation is so filthy in his native state as the civilized man with his tobacco chewing. Artistically speaking, it seems unequivocally satirical for a statesman or moralist to be holding forth on liberty or ethics, and be the slave of the nasty habit in question. It is above all disgusting to women, and the first effort of a gentleman should be to have his manners approved of by the sex. Why

could a man chew tobacco, when he would look with horror on a woman who should do so? In our hotels, on stage coaches, in railroad cars especially as we go West and South, in theaters, in courts of justice, there are a congeries of beastliness by means of tobacco-smitting which would make the doubter or cynic proclaim us the filthiest of people. It seems by the above caution that the habit must be particularly bad at Rome, and we trust that the Roman people will

We acknowledge the compliment of *The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian* in copying our Review of "Kane's Grinnell Expedition," without giving the usual credit and only regret that before appropriating the article it

**MONK AGITATION.**—A number of slaves have recently escaped from Norfolk and Portsmouth to northern States and for some time past an excitement on the subject having prevailed among the people of those cities, on Monday last meeting of citizens of Norfolk County was held at Portsmouth to consider grievances from the cause alluded to. Resolutions were passed to the effect that, as certain slave-

holders had lost their human property, and that this property had escaped in a vessel to New Bedford, Mass., there a Committee should be appointed to draw up a statement of the matter, and another be empowered and requested to lay the same in person before his Excellency, the President of the United States, and to solicit from him sanction after the premises as he may deem it proper and competent for him to perform.

**REYNESSE**—Prof. J. M. Safford, the distinguished professor of Geology, Mineralogy and Chemistry in Cumberland University of Lebanon, has been elected State Geologist. Prof. Safford graduated with honor in Yale College, under the celebrated Prof. Stillman; was formerly professor in the University of Ohio, the first institution in that State, and as filled the chair he now occupies as Professor of Geology, etc., in Cumberland University for the last six years.

long article from a correspondent, in which he argues that the whole of that part of Alabama north of the Tennessee River should be joined to Tennessee.